APPENDIX I

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Report on the 93d ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION New York, N.Y., July 7-13, 1974

ALL-DAY WORKSHOP

"Performance Standards for Librarians: Are They Coming or Not?" was the theme of a preconference workshop, jointly sponsored by the Library Administration Section, Staff Development Committee; Junior Members Roundtable; and the Staff Organization Roundtable, held on Sunday, July 7. Four speakers focused on both the practical and theoretical aspects of the problem.

Samuel Connor, Manager of Management Development for the IBM Corp., set the tone by substituting the word "objectives" for "standards," when evaluating the performance of professional employees. In establishing performance objectives, the individual and supervisor determine together what the goals of the individual's performance will be. When the time for review comes, it is easier for both the supervisor and the employee to determine how close to his goals the employee has come.

Mr. Connor denoted five main purposes of a performance objectives program: (1) it can help translate organizational goals into individual goals, thus giving employees a feeling for the part they play in the organization; (2) it provides a base against which performance can be measured, allowing the employee the chance to participate and to use, to a certain extent, self-control and self-measurement; (3) it establishes a more objective way of administering compensation plans; (4) it can be used as a basis for promotion and selection; and (5) it establishes a line of communication with the employee. One of the major problems with the program is that it does take a lot of time as the supervisor should be coaching his employees on a day-to-day basis, not just once a year.

Actual evaluation procedures, according to Mr. Connor, are of various types, including quantitative work standards, graphic charts portraying performance traits, essays concerning an individual written by the supervisor, "forced choice" (the supervisor is given several choices about an employee and must pick the most suitable one), "critical incident" (the employee is measured according to particular incidents during the year), ranking of all employees from best to worst, and management by objectives (MBO). IBM is currently promoting the MBO approach, although the essay technique is also used.

Mr. Connor left the audience with this thought: his experience at IBM has shown that performance improves with mutual goal setting. For the professional employee, praise has little effect one way or the other, criticism can produce a negative effect on the achievement of goals, and a comprehensive annual performance rating has almost no effect at all.

The two speakers following Mr. Connor reached roughly the same conclusion about their topics. Ernest R. DeProspo, Professor of Library Service at Rutgers University, spoke on "Effectiveness Studies and Performance Standards," while Richard W. Boss, Director of Libraries at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, was concerned with "Cost Studies and Performance Standards." Both agreed that little has been done in either area that has much relevance for libraries. Those studies that have been done are usually too technical with little generalization and a great deal of duplication. Seldom are there follow-up reports to see if the study did any good.

The final speaker, Joyce (Dusendorf) Veenstra, Head, Cataloging with Copy, Columbia University Libraries, spoke on the topic: "Library Personnel and Performance Standards." Columbia University Libraries have been moving toward management by objectives as a result of the work of a task force on staff development. She called for librarians to leave their reference books and catalog cards behind when they become managers, and instead study management and people. She emphasized the need for training managers in the concepts of MBO, as well as the need for complete understanding of all participants if an objectives program is to be successful. While objectives should be mutually established on a one-to-one basis with each employee in the beginning, it might be useful to establish goals with the larger group. Objectives should be flexible, not rigid, and need not be quantitative. In the end, she pointed out, supervisors and staff must not be afraid to make mistakes.

Discussion groups were formed in the early part of the afternoon session, after which the workshop reassembled to hear panelists Anne Lipow, Head, Cooperative Services Department, University of California at Berkeley; Lora Landers, Director of Public Services Division, South Hennepin County Public Library; William Jones, Librarian, Technological

Institute Library, Northwestern University; and Jeffrey J. Gardner, Management Research Specialist, Office of University Library Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries, speak of performance standards from the view of the union, public library, university/special library, and research libraries. From their presentations, the conclusion reached by this reporter was that management by objectives is definitely the coming thing in university and research libraries, and will probably find its most successful home there. It is less obvious and may meet more resistance in public libraries. Libraries with strong unions will have to find ways to work with the unions and may have more success with mutually agreed-upon objectives than has traditionally been the case.

It was announced that the workshop next year will be on "Communications Dynamics."

[*Nancy E. Gwinn*]

COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD INFORMATION MEETING

The Council and Executive Board Meeting, with ALA President Jean E. Lowrie presiding, convened on Monday, July 8. Because the minutes of the spring meeting of the Executive Board had previously been distributed to Council, President Lowrie did not review them in detail but turned the meeting over to the Executive Director, Robert Wedgeworth, who made a brief presentation on several issues, some of which would be coming before Council later in the conference.

Mr. Wedgeworth indicated that the Elections Committee confirmed that the new dues schedule had been affirmed by 5,914 to 1,159, the affirmative vote being about 80 percent of the votes cast. He noted that this was one step in putting ALA's house in order but that it is by no means a total solution. There will be some difficulties in making the transition to the new dues schedule, especially because of the differences between the membership (calendar) year and the ALA Fiscal Year (September 1–August 31). New dues forms will be sent in the fall of 1974 for the membership year beginning January 1, 1975. The new dues schedule will not affect the 1974/75 budget. A major membership drive will be mounted in the summer and fall, and the rate of new memberships and renewals will be taken into account next spring in preparing the 1975/76 budget. There will be many problems to be investigated and issues to be evaluated, but Mr. Wedgeworth hopes that the transition can be accomplished in an orderly and logical manner.

With respect to the Internal Revenue Service audit of ALA, Mr. Wedgeworth noted that ALA has not been singled out, since many non-profit educational associations are undergoing the same kind of audit. ALA has sent a formal response to a number of questions the Internal Revenue Service has raised, and the ALA staff are reviewing ALA files and history to provide evidence that the Association is an educational association.

As the first in a series of steps to "routinize" much of the business of ALA, Mr. Wedgeworth noted that an advisory statement entitled "General Operations of Program Units" had been issued to all ALA units in the spring of 1974. The advisory statement is an attempt to provide basic information regarding the general ALA policies and procedures to be followed by units in going about the business of the Association.

With respect to the activities of the Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration, and Inquiry (SCAMI), Mr. Wedgeworth noted that in the University of Chicago case, the union appeal was denied approximately one month ago, that the University has appealed the National Labor Relations Board ruling regarding the definition of a supervisor, and that this information has not been assessed by SCAMI, as the legal opinion by the NLRB has not been made available to the committee.

Regarding the Library of Congress, Mr. Wedgeworth noted that the 1975 Library of Congress Equal Employment Opportunity Plan of Affirmative Action for Fiscal Year 1975 was published in the June 21 issue of the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* and that SCAMI had requested a copy of LC's June 30 report made under the provisions of the EEO Act and any additional information pertinent to the ALA recommendations.

Mr. Wedgeworth drew Council's attention to the fact that at its final meeting of the conference, Council would be asked to evaluate the waiver of the no-conflict procedure for Council meetings by means of an informal ballot. To assist Council in assessing this matter, information was provided Council regarding the number of unit meetings and their estimated attendance scheduled at the same time as Council meetings.

Agnes Griffin, Councillor at Large, spoke briefly to Council regarding the need to provide councillors a better understanding of the issues that come before them and alerted Council to the fact that she would be presenting a proposal to Council in this regard later in the week.

[*Kay D. Guiles*]

AUDIOVISUAL COMMITTEE

The Audiovisual Committee discussed the following items at its meetings held on Monday, July 8, and on Tuesday, July 9.

The audience heard a review of the Educational Media Council's 34th meeting and noted the urgent need for additional funding if the council is to continue its work. Pearce Grove, Chairman of the Audiovisual Committee, explained his past responsibility of representing both the committee and the entire ALA at the council meetings. The participants felt it would be advantageous to ALA and to the media for the ALA Executive Director to attend the council meetings and become affiliated with the directors of the 18 national associations.

The committee discussed the formation of an ALA annual award for the best children's motion picture, recognizing the concerns of the American Association of School Librarians, the ALA Children's Services Division, and the Private Libraries Association. The MAXI Award was also discussed; it was explained that the MAXI Award will be presented this year despite its disassociation from ALA. Future MAXI Awards might be presented within ALA provided ALA representatives meet with the award custodians and develop award criteria and establish policy guidelines.

It was announced that a new section will be established within the Information Science and Automation Division to handle cable television and audiovisual interests. The committee discussed its future role in relation to the new ISAD section and agreed the committee would continue to coordinate the various audiovisual functions within ALA.

The committee discussed the role of ALA in persuading the Ohio College Library Center and other automated data systems to include nonprint media. The committee explored various ways ALA could use the media in 1976 during the Bicentennial celebration and the ALA centennial celebration. The committee also noted the widespread interest and excellent attendance at the film programs held during the convention. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

NPAC

On Monday, July 8, Edmond L. Applebaum, Assistant Director (Acquisitions and Overseas Operations), Processing Department of the Library of Congress, met with representatives of libraries participating in the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging and with other interested individuals. The first half of the meeting was devoted to a general report on the progress of the program and anticipated changes. An informal discussion completed the program.

Libraries reported severe inroads in book buying budgets as a result of inflation. It was also reported that blanket orders and gathering plans seem to be producing fewer publications. An increasingly large proportion of book budgets is going to serial subscriptions and standing orders. Interest was expressed in obtaining more LC cataloging for spoken word materials. [*Edmond L. Applebaum*]

RTSD TECHNICAL SERVICES DIRECTORS OF PROCESSING CENTERS DISCUSSION GROUP

The group's first meeting on Tuesday morning, July 9, focused on how a processing network can use a bibliographic service, such as the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC), to best advantage for its member libraries. The experiences of the Cooperative College Library Center, Atlanta (representing 29 southern liberal arts colleges), the Cuyahoga County Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Ohio State Library Processing Center, in interfacing with and using OCLC, were reported in considerable and interesting detail.

Participants showed definite interest in the matter of cost benefits. The belief was expressed that small libraries could make more economic use of OCLC by indirect participation through a processing center than by directly working with OCLC. According to Don Simpson, Chairman of the group, the Ohio State Library and OCLC have arranged for the test of a simplified, less costly, non-editing terminal that could eventually place interlibrary loan and searching capabilities in libraries which continued to utilize centralized processing. The group will focus its Midwinter 1975 discussions on personnel action in processing centers, particularly costs and methods of training. The new chairman is Bob Cookingham, South Central Federation of Libraries, Billings, Mont.

[*David G. Remington*]

RTSD COMPUTER FILING COMMITTEE

The RTSD Computer Filing Committee, under the chairmanship of Joseph A. Rosenthal, University of California at Berkeley, met on Tuesday, July 9. Using the rules set forth in *Filing Arrangement in the Library of Congress Catalogs* (provisional version, 1971) as a starting point, the committee is attempting to proceed systematically to an agreement on points common to all types of arrangement. The committee reaffirmed its decision to treat modified letters (those that resemble roman alphabet letters) like their

unmodified equivalents and agreed also that special letters (for example, ligatures, the Icelandic thorn) are to be translated to appropriate roman letters. A comprehensive table of equivalents will be developed by the Library of Congress Technical Processes Research Office (TPR)

After considerable discussion of the merits of various ways to treat signs and symbols, the committee decided that they should be regarded in filing by giving them a value lower than a numeral. All symbols would be considered equivalent. In settling this last point, the committee specifically rejected the idea of developing a special collating sequence that would distinguish among different symbols. It was decided also that the ampersand should be filed like other symbols instead of being treated as if spelled out in the language of the field being filed. Thus, the basic collating sequence agreed on at the previous meeting has been expanded to blank, [any symbol], 0-9, a-z. Specimen arrangements applying this rule will be developed by TPR to test its validity. The discussion of problems caused by signs and symbols brought out the value of added entries and uniform filing titles as devices to help users find entries that would otherwise be difficult to locate.

The committee also heard a report on the activities of the Working Group on Bibliographic Filing of the International Standards Organization Technical Committee 46. Documents prepared by that group were submitted to the RTSD Committee for review and comment. To accelerate its own progress, the committee plans to schedule more than one session during the 1975 ALA Midwinter Meeting. [*John C. Rather*]

INFORMATION SCIENCE AND AUTOMATION DIVISION

The ISAD program on Tuesday morning dealt with the theme of "International Developments in Library Automation: Emerging Networks." At the outset, Frederick G. Kilgour, ISAD president, expressed regret that Michel Boisset, Bibliothèque Nationale, was unable to present his paper on the French Library System.

Lennart Rosquist and Olov Hoeglund, Staatskontoret, Stockholm, collaborated in describing LIBRIS (Library Information System), the computerized Swedish library network which should be operational by 1975. Input to the system will be on-line from CRT terminals, batch from paper punch tape, and machine-readable tapes from foreign bibliographic sources such as the Library of Congress. The machine format for LIBRIS records is compatible with the MARC II format which has become an international standard. File access will be by International Standard Book Number, International Standard Serial Number, LIBRIS number, and a 12-character author-title search key.

Records for Swedish publications will be produced by the Royal Library. About 75 percent of the foreign publications will be covered by tapes from other countries and the remainder will be cataloged by university librarians in Sweden. At present, the system contains about 19,000 records, primarily for Swedish titles. The output of the system will include catalog cards, book catalogs, and computer-output microfilm (COM) as well as management statistics. It is expected that gradually LIBRIS will be developed into a complete system for acquisitions, cataloging, and reader services.

Richard Coward, British Library, described progress toward the realization of the British Library, which will include the British Museum, the British National Bibliography (BNB), the National Central Library, the National Reference Library for Science and Invention, National Leading Library for Science and Technology, and the Office of Scientific and Technical Information; all of these agencies but BNB have already become part of the new institution.

The machine-readable bibliographic information to meet the requirements of the British Library will come from various sources: British copyright books cataloged by BNB, foreign MARC records (at present, primarily those of the Library of Congress), the British Library's own cataloging, the International Serials Data System, the converted backfile of 25 years of BNB cataloging. These data along with location information from other British libraries will constitute the nucleus of a national network.

The output of the system will include the national bibliography, book catalogs for local libraries, and a variety of other MARC services. The British Library will assume responsibility for converting machine-readable records from other countries to a single format and distributing them within the British Isles. The development and implementation of international standards would greatly facilitate this task. Although current emphasis is on off-line services, it is expected that eventually an on-line network will be developed. [*John C. Rather*]

REFERENCE AND ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

The Reference and Adult Services Division sponsored a program on Community Information Centers on Tuesday at 10 a.m., Virginia E. Parker, president

of RASD, presiding. The panel was preceded by the announcement of the new RASD officers and the presentation of the Mudge Citation to Florence Ella Blakely, Head of the Reference Department at Duke University, for her distinguished contributions to reference work.

The first speaker was Beatrice Fitzpatrick, Executive Director, Administration and Management Research Association, New York City, who discussed the problems of setting up a Citizens Urban Information Center (CUIC) Project at the Brooklyn Public Library. AMRA is the prime contractor for this project, originally set up primarily with Federal funds, and BPL is a subcontractor. Work on the project began three-and-a-half years ago, but the project is not yet functional. Although AMRA wanted to set up CUIC projects in all 181 branch libraries in New York City, financial problems led to a later decision to use BPL (55 branches) as an example, with the promise that New York City would fund the project on a city-wide basis were the experimental program successful. Planning has progressed since 1971, despite the various problems encountered, and current plans call for recruitment of two community information specialists from each branch library's community. A library group and AMRA have been setting up selection criteria and recruitment procedures for these aids. It is expected that most of those eventually selected will have been active in local citizens groups and have the combination of social work and public relations skills considered necessary for the success of the project. Work is also currently proceeding on developing a data base which will meet the needs of the wide variety of Brooklyn residents. Ben-Ami Lipetz, currently on a leave of absence from Yale, is developing the data base.

The second system discussed was the Nassau Library System Information and Referral Service. This suburban county has 53 independent libraries with a number of staff specialists and county reference libraries which have back-up functions. Muriel Javelin, Interagency Consultant, Nassau Library System, discussed the history of the program. No special funding was available for the information and referral (I&R) program, but 12 libraries originally volunteered to attempt this function, and 13 additional libraries were added this spring. Each participating library designated a coordinator of I&R services, but was free to develop the program in its own way. Jean Jones, Director of Public Health Social Work, Nassau County Department of Health, which is in charge of the County's I&R service and which built the original data base, described how her department had originally set up an information service at a central location staffed by a physician, a nurse, and a social worker, and aimed primarily at health needs. Other information needs soon became apparent and the number of inquiries grew dramatically. When the need for more service centers became clear, there were no funds for acquisition of additional sites. It was therefore decided to combine the facilities which the libraries could provide with the information resources of the Department of Health. Representatives of three of the libraries originally involved in the I&R program discussed how their respective libraries had implemented the program. It was noted that I&R differs from traditional reference work in the degree of advocacy and involvement of the librarian and that the library often is more successful than an individual in dealing with other agencies. It was also pointed out by Mrs. Jones that referral has traditionally been regarded by social workers as their function, one which they are not willing to relinquish completely.

Samuel A. Lacey, Extension Service Department. Queens Borough Public Library, discussed the neighborhood information centers which were set up initially with Office of Education funds in 1973 in two branch libraries with greatly differing communities. An attempt was made to integrate the NIC program into regular library programs, with the branch librarian having responsibility in each case, but each NIC also had a community advisory board. Local people with good contacts in the community were hired on a part-time basis, six at each branch. Queens Borough is now in the process of expanding its I&R services. Additional librarians are being trained and new staff hired with a view toward their interest in I&R. Six additional branches will soon be involved in the NIC program and are currently building data bases and doing other preliminary work. Greater participation by professional librarians is planned for in the future.

Timothy Costello, President of Adelphi University, former Deputy Mayor of New York City, and one of the strong supporters of the CUIC project, summed up the essential ingredients of a successful NIC program: a system for generating and updating data, staff members who are sensitive to the nature of the patrons' problems and who can present the data in a usable form, an outreach program which will inform the community that the library is a source of information as well as books, and a respected institution willing to serve individuals in an integrated fashion. Mr. Costello stressed that it must be recognized that information distribution rather than book distribu-

tion is the central function of the library.

[*Floris McReynolds*]

ACRL EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES SECTION

Wayne Gossage moderated a panel discussion on the topic "Educational Media Selection Centers and Academic Libraries" on Tuesday morning. Elizabeth Hoffman used a slide presentation to describe the effective program carried out by media examination centers in the State of Pennsylvania. She traced the growth of the program since 1963, described the materials in the centers which include reference materials and books, audiovisual materials, a variety of furniture and audiovisual equipment, the training of the staff, and the use of volunteers to evaluate materials for the center. She pointed out the various ways the centers have worked with librarians, teachers, students, and others in developing curriculum and providing other invaluable services. She emphasized that the program originally designed for the kindergarten through twelth grade is reaching out to include colleges.

Janice Gallinger stressed that it is essential to change the attitudes on many campuses about media centers because it is necessary for educators and librarians to recognize that media centers are a vital part of the total education program.

Barbara Marks discussed some of the problems which she encountered in operating an instructional materials center in a large academic library, such as those associated with the ordering, cataloging, and circulation of instructional materials, and pointed out that there is a need for the library staff to learn to appreciate the role of the instructional material center and its interrelationship with the library.

Carol Nemeyer described various State media centers and expressed the hope that these centers could cross State lines in the exchange of evaluation of materials as well as other ideas and programs.

Russell Shank discussed the role of communication technology in facilitating the exchange of ideas, emphasized the need for developing national standards for bibliographic controls of media with programs similar to CIP and MARC being utilized, and stressed that it is essential that college and university libraries become involved in the development of educational media centers. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

GSD PRESCHOOL SERVICES AND PARENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Preschool Services and Parent Education Committee of the Children's Services Division in cooperation with the Early Education Committee of the American Association of School Librarians presented on Monday, July 8, "Start Early for an Early Start: You and the Young Child," a program planned under the direction of the committees' cochairmen, Ferne Johnson, Consultant, Instructional Media, Community Schools, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Ethel L. Heins, recent Elementary School Librarian, Public Schools, Lexington, Mass. Chairman of the day was Sophie Silberberg, Director of Advertising and Promotion, Thomas Y. Crowell.

The two main speakers were Donald E. Pierson, Director, Brookline Early Education Project, Brookline Public Schools, Brookline, Mass.; aided by Mary Yurchak, also of Brookline, Supervisor of Educational Programs for Infants and Their Parents; and Kenneth Sivulich, Director, Erie Public Library, Erie, Pa. These described in some detail two pilot projects, one school-based, the other operated in the public library.

The Brookline Project, a program of diagnostic and educational services, with periodic physical, developmental, and educational tests, begun in 1973, monitors the child from the age of two weeks, and is designed "to shape an environment for each child that will encourage the full development of his abilities" and thus eliminate many of the learning problems of the grade-school child. Mrs. Yurchak also emphasized the importance of the family as a formative factor in the child's development and the role of the teacher in helping to establish a secure parent-child relationship. It was noted that since Brookline has few black and Spanish-speaking families, the program has been opened to interested Boston families in these minority groups.

Mr. Sivulich described "The Erie Experiment—A Media Library for Preschoolers". The experiment uses and loans toys, puzzles, games, and books; has a 24-hour "Dial-a-Story" service; and offers programs for parents. Following this talk he presented a film showing this media library in operation.

Thirteen other projects for the very young child were described in alternating capsule comments read by Jane E. Granstrom, Thomas Crane Public Library in Quincy, Mass., and Jacqueline G. Morris, Consultant, Elementary Instructional Materials, Fort Wayne Community Schools, Fort Wayne, Ind. Among these imaginative and successful programs are the "Sundown Story Hours" sponsored by the Mead Public Library in Sheboygan, Wis., and "Exploring Childhood: A Social Studies Program for Adoles-

cents" which involves high school students working with small children under the supervision of the Educational Developmental Center in Cambridge, Mass. [*Margaret N. Coughlan*]

CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION MEMBERSHIP MEETING

A large gathering of members, chaired by CSD President Priscilla Moulton, Director School Library Services, Public Schools, Brookline, Mass., met for announcements and discussion of old and new business on Tuesday morning.

Among the announced committee decisions was the 1974 Melcher Scholarship of $4,000 to Jennifer Lee Bobbitt of Seattle, Wash., who will enter the School of Librarianship, University of Washington, to specialize in children's library work. The announcement was made by the committee chairman, Phyllis Wilson, Librarian, Public Library, Rochester, Minn.

The May Hill Arbuthnot Honor Lecture Committee, chaired by Charlotte Heck, State University, Columbus, Ohio, announced that the 1975 lecture will be given by the Scottish author, Mollie Hunter, at the Free Library of Philadelphia in the spring.

The 1974 Mildred L. Batchelder Award Committee, chaired by Peggy R. Holmes, Assistant Librarian for Children's Work, Public Library, Long Beach, Calif., was presented to John McCrae, President of the E. P. Dutton Co., for the translation (by Edward Fenton) and publication of *Petros' War* by Alki Zei, a Greek author living in Paris.

Virginia Haviland, as President of the Hans Christian Andersen Jury, announced the 1974 medal winners–Maria Grepe of Sweden for the medal of writing, and Farshid Mesgali of Iran for the medal for illustrating. She also announced that the medals will be presented at the biannual congress of the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) to be held in Rio de Janeiro, October 20-25. John Donovan, Executive Director of the Children's Book Council, will coordinate efforts to arrange a group flight arrange for the American Section of IBBY, for going to Rio (firm commitments were required by August 1).

The division's new officers include: President, Barbara Rollock (Coordinator of Children's Services, New York Public Library); Vice President, President-elect, Spencer G. Shaw (Associate Professor, University of Washington School of Librarianship); Second Vice President, Jane Ann McGregor (Supervisor of Work with Children, Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio); and Chairman, Newbery-Caldecott Awards Committee, Betty J. Peltola (Associate Professor of Education, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee). [*Virginia Haviland*]

GODORT FEDERAL DOCUMENTS TASK FORCE

The principal meeting of the Federal Documents Task Force of the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) was called to order at noon on July 9 by the coordinator, Philip Van de Voorde of the Iowa State University Library. In the program portion of the session, two speakers described the use of computers for controlling documents in their libraries. First, Frank Adamovich of the Dimond Library of the University of New Hampshire discussed the computer-aided system he developed beginning with the collection of nondepository U.S. Government publications. His description of this information storage and retrieval system was supplemented by illustrations which he handed out. These examples showed input items–call numbers, titles, collation statements, and keywords – and various listings produced. An example of a cumulative listing distributed to the participants was titled *An Index to New Hamphsire Depository Publications.* Mr. Adamovich also discussed additional computer applications in his library and mentioned some of the projects being undertaken with the cooperation of other New England libraries.

Stephen Silberstein of the University of California Library at Berkeley next described the use of the computer to provide access to the serials collection, both documentary and non-documentary. This system is not on-line and the choice of key words is left entirely to the computer. A sample page of the library's serials key word index and a brochure describing the projected second edition of the *Serials Key Word Index* (10-volume set) were distributed.

Following this program, the task force business meeting was convened by Mr. Van de Voorde. As the initial item on the agenda Leroy Schwarzkopf of the McKeldin Library at the University of Maryland called attention to the written report and recommendations of the task force's Work Group on Bibliographic Control of Federal Documents which he chaired. Reporting on the task force election, Mr. Van de Voorde announced that for the coming year the new chairwoman is Mary G. Sanders of the Arizona State Department of Library and Archives. Mr. Schwarzkopf won re-election as secretary and Mr. Van de Voorde will be assistant coordinator. After a report on the current status of the Freedom of Information Act by Mr. Schwarzkopf, the coordinator called for brief reports from the representatives on

the Advisory Council to the Public Printer and the ALA Ad Hoc Committee on the Depository Library System. A copy of the Ad Hoc Committee's report (revised from the January version) was among the items distributed. Ideas for the program at the 1975 Annual Conference in San Francisco were requested but the formulation of the program was left to the task force's executive board. [*Robert W. Schaaf*]

REFERENCE AND ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

Frances Neel Cheney, School of Library Science, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., opened the RASD program meeting on Tuesday afternoon, July 9, on "Librarian–Meet the Editor: Exploring Adult and Reference Publishing Needs," with a review of new subjects covered by reference books. Many of them follow current fads such as the occult, or "diet books–God forbid!" Some come in new forms, including reprints, catalogs of famous collections, and alternate press, film, and consumer indexes. There is even a new biographical work concerned only with "non-living" librarians. "Any eligibles?" quipped Mrs. Cheney. She predicted the emergence of more books following fads, and many more reference works in library science, with the growth of several publishers in this field.

The next speaker was Simon Michael Bessie, President of Atheneum Publishers, who asked, how does a publisher get feedback concerning his publications? Mr. Bessie tackled this problem by discussing how his company attempts this difficult task. The foremost form of feedback is, of course, sales, to the public, to book clubs, and to mass market paperback publishers. Reviews and comments also help. Publishers often follow trends, as mentioned by Mrs. Cheney, gauging them through reading, and watching, and evaluating the lasting qualities of social movements, such as the current emphasis on women or black studies. Publishers relate to libraries best in the children's book field, as evidenced in the exhibits. In adult materials the same relationship is lacking. This could be improved, according to Mr. Bessie, if more librarians would write to publishers and express themselves. "Be less modest," he charged, "and take the time to let us know how you feel about our books." Mr. Bessie would also like to see joint meetings between publishers and librarians. If any book lives, he concluded, it is because it has been kept in a library.

Publishing as seen from the public librarian's view was expressed next by Evelyn Levy from the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. She has seen a great change in the area of adult reading, with people becoming much more motivated now than formerly to continue their education well beyond school years, or to improve basic skills. Libraries, with the help of publishers, must gear up in both book and non-book materials to support this effort. For example, instead of forcing a person to use a math book in order to learn more than enough math to understand an electronics text, the electronics book should include an introductory section on mathematics, selecting just those elements necessary for an understanding of electronics.

Readers are becoming more selective Miss Levy continued, and are not satisfied with mere compilations of material in areas such as black studies. There is a need for more interpretive and analytical material in this and similar fields. A need has also been felt for high interest-low reading level materials. Much of what is available now is not written well and is, in fact, quite dull. In conclusion, Miss Levy congratulated publishers on producing more and more paperbacks, a boon to stricken library budgets.

Barbara Bannon, senior editor of *Publishers Weekly*, opened with a brief history of *PW* and a review of what it is doing to help librarians with its reviews, trade news, and forecasts. The "weekly record" is becoming a separate publication with its own subscription rate, which, posited Miss Bannon, should leave room in *Publishers Weekly* for additional reviews.

To help her deal with the question of what editors thought librarians could do to help, Miss Bannon called many editors during the week. She discovered that editors would like to know if fiction circulation is falling off, supported by finite data. They would like to know what is the ultimate selling factor in a library's decision to buy books–ads? reviews? best seller lists? In general, editors would like to discover what librarians know about general reading tastes.

Miss Bannon also believed librarians should communicate with publishers. In conclusion, she offered *Publishers Weekly* as a liaison between librarians and publishers. If librarians will communicate their problems and ideas to her, she will make sure they are transmitted to the most appropriate source.

The audience then separated into roundtable discussion groups on reference materials, literary materials and creative writing, current issues in society, hobbies, leisure and the arts, and self-improvement materials. [*Nancy E. Gwinn*]

ACRL LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE SECTION

A business and membership meeting of the Law and Political Science Section took place Tuesday afternoon with Nancy Rodgers, the section chairman, presiding. Also present were Dan Henke, incoming chairman, Joan Chambers, secretary, Dimity Berkner, incoming member-at-large, and 12 other persons. In view of the small turnout despite the section's nearly 1,700 members, the chief focus of the meeting was a discussion of the need for and goals of the section. It was pointed out by Mr. Henke that this section is the only bridge between the general library profession and law librarianship and that interaction between these two groups is needed. Much potential support for LPSS, however, has been directed instead toward those groups within ALA which deal with Government documents, intellectual freedom, and education and the social sciences, all areas with which the section's interests overlap. In view of this situation, a Committee on Goals was formed to survey the section's members and suggest areas in which LPSS could be active.

It was announced that two section members, Dan Henke and Judy Fair, had been appointed to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Depository Systems, and that the LPSS Executive Board had approved the recommendations of that committee.

The members of the Nominating Committee were announced. They are Clarence Walters, Chairman, Hal Erickson, and Sharon McClure.

The section meeting at the ALA Annual Conference in San Francisco next year will be a program meeting and is expected to include a description of the legislative activities of ALA's Washington office and discussions by a State and a city librarian of how an effective program at each level can be used to foster support of libraries. There were also suggestions that a tour of law libraries in the San Francisco area be arranged. [*Floris McReynolds*]

TEACHERS OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Teachers of children's literature, who meet twice yearly as a group now affiliated with the Library Education Division, gathered at the headquarters of the Children's Book Council for the purpose of viewing its reference library of books and periodicals and discussing in small groups basic essentials for such collections to support the teaching of children's literature. John Donovan, Executive Director of CBC, and members of his staff gave a tour with explanation of the Council's functions which are preparation of National Children's Book Week material, the *Calendar* (thrice-yearly news bulletin containing short articles as well as publishing news), and the biannually revised book *Children's Books: Awards and Prizes.*

[*Virginia Haviland*]

CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION NEWBERY-CALDECOTT AWARDS DINNER

The Grand Ballroom of the Hilton Hotel was the scene this year of an especially large attendance for this annual banquet. Priscilla Moulton, as CSD President, was mistress of ceremonies and Barbara Rollock, as Chairman of the 1973-1974 Newbery-Caldecott Committee, presented the Randolph J. Caldecott Medal for the illustration of the most distinguished children's picture book published in 1973 and the Newbery Medal for the most distinguished contribution to American children's literature published in that same year. The medals are provided by Daniel Melcher, son of the late Frederic G. Melcher, original donor of the awards.

Mrs. Rollock first announced the Caldecott Honor Books: *Cathedral: The Story of Its Construction,* written and illustrated by David Macaulay, published by the Houghton, Mifflin Company, and *Three Jovial Huntsmen,* an old rhyme adapted and illustrated by Susan Jeffers, published by the Bradbury Press.

To Margot Zemach, an American citizen at present residing in London with her husband and four daughters, Mrs. Rollock presented the Caldecott Medal for her illustration of Harve Zemach's retelling of the Cornish folktale *Duffy and the Devil,* published by Farrar, Straus, and Giroux. In accepting her award, the illustrator talked about her "thinking" behind the art work.

One Newbery Honor Book was announced: a fantasy of conflict between good and evil, *The Dark Is Rising,* by Susan Cooper, published by Atheneum as a Margaret K. McElderry Book.

The Newbery Medal was presented to Paula Fox, a resident of Brooklyn, for *The Slave Dancer,* published by the Bradbury Press. In her paper of acceptance Mrs. Fox spoke of her concerns in writing this piece of historical fiction about the African slave trade. She concluded that "writing *The Slave Dancer* was the closest I could get to events of spirit and flesh which cannot help but elude in their reality all who did not experience them. . . . Each time, perhaps, we get a little closer to the fires of that holocaust which have burned for so many centuries, and so begin to put them out." [*Margaret N. Coughlan*]

COUNCIL II

The first session of the ALA Council convened on July 10, President Jean E. Lowrie, Western Michigan School of Librarianship, presiding. After adoption of the rules and the agenda and the approval of the minutes of Council's midwinter sessions, the first substantive item to be dealt with was the resolution of the earlier Membership meeting to change its scheduled meeting on Friday afternoon to Friday morning, thus preempting the time scheduled for the second session of Council. The reason for the resolution was the general exodus of conferees that normally takes place by Friday noon or before. Arguments against such a change in the published schedule of conference meetings prevailed and the resolution was not adopted. Vice President and President-elect Edward G. Holley, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, announced the nominees for Council Committees and for the Budget Assembly by the Council Committee on Committees. President Lowrie reported on the many activities of her office during the past year. She highlighted the movement of the Association in the direction of full fiscal responsibility and its continuing work for the general improvement of library service in this country.

A motion was passed to appoint a Council Committee on Implementation of Guidelines for the Preparation of Resolutions for Council, a function formerly performed by the Executive Board's Resources Committee. The Committee on Organization will define the new committee's functions. Amendments to the Bylaws were presented by Stephen Whitney, St. Louis County Library, Chairman of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, and were passed without difficulty. Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director, presented the application of the Council of Library Technical Assistants for affiliation with the Association and Council approved the affiliation.

Keith Doms, Free Library of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee to Study International Responsibilities, presented his report which was accepted and the recommended low-level budget for a Coordinator of International Relations and necessary support is to become a 1975/76 budget request.

A proposal from the American Association of School Librarians for a one-day meeting of divisional presidents and executive secretaries with the ALA Executive Board to settle the apportionment between ALA dues income and divisional dues income to cover the costs of various divisional activities and ALA support services was presented. The motion was passed. Alex Allain, retiring President of the Freedom to Read Foundation received a standing tribute of applause after his stirring account of the Foundation's activities in support of the First Amendment. He will be succeeded by Richard L. Darling, Columbia University School of Library Service. A new ALA policy statement on security of employment in libraries was adopted as presented by Chairman C. James Schmidt, State University of New York at Albany, Chairman of the Subcommittee to Revise Tenure in Libraries. [*C. Sumner Spalding*]

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ALUMNI REUNION

Jack Dalton was presented a Distinguished Alumnus Award at the annual alumni reunion of the University of Michigan, School of Library Science, held on July 10.

Mr. Dalton, Director of the Library Development Center, Columbia University, has previously served as Director of the University of Virginia Library, Director of the International Relations Office of the American Library Association, and Dean of the School of Library Service at Columbia University.

In presenting the award, Dean Russell E. Bidlack read the following citation:

"For most of us, one career is enough for one lifetime; some may successfully balance two; and a few can manage to juggle a professional appointment, a handful of committees, an occasional fillip of continuing education. But multiply all this by national stature, increase it by a factor of global concern, and you have a person of unusual talent.

"Jack Dalton followed a career as director of a major library by another as head of a distinguished library school. His committees have reached around the world; his contributions to meetings and publications overflow the record. Through it all is his service to international librarianship–in ALA, in IFLA, and in the field in countries as far apart as Peru and the Philippines. He has always been a bookman, but he has been human too. Half his life has been spent in taking libraries to those who lived without such service, whether they were in Harlem or Hong Kong.

"Jack Dalton was one of the first to have his head into comparative librarianship; he is remembered around the world because he had his heart in it also. For these and other reasons, the School of Library Science is especially pleased to present to his its Distinguished Alumnus Award."

At the conclusion of the reunion, David Reich, President of the Michigan Library Science Alumni Society, turned the chair over to incoming president

Arthur J. Lieb of LC's Subject Cataloging Division.
[*Arthur J. Lieb*]

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY HISTORY ROUND TABLE

ALHRT met for a business meeting on July 10. Chairman was George S. Bobinski, Dean, School of Information and Library Studies, State University of New York at Buffalo. The first item of business was discussion of a draft of a new constitution for ALHRT. After minor amendments, the constitution was adopted.

Members next heard a report from Donald G. Davis, Jr., Assistant Professor at the University of Texas at Austin, concerning the possibility of organizing library history programs at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association or the Organization of American Historians. He found a favorable reaction among historians to the proposal, but it was agreed to postpone concrete action until after the ALA centennial celebration in 1976. With regard to this event, ALHRT voted to accept the recommendation of its Ad Hoc Centennial Committee to cosponsor, with the *Journal of Library History*, a centennial seminar now being planned for Philadelphia in October 1976. Ron Blazek from Florida State University, representing the *Journal*, discussed the proposed three-day conference with AHLRT members. Finally, members voted to agree to a request from the ALA Executive Board that AHLRT contribute 10 percent of its annual dues income to ALA for the operation of its headquarters.

Two other meetings of particular interest to library historians were held. On July 8, a panel discussion was held concerning the theme: "The History of the American Public Library: New Interpretations." It was moderated by Michael H. Harris of the University of Kentucky. The AHLRT program meeting on July 9 featured the theme: "Women in the Past as Leaders in the Library Profession." Papers were presented by Laurel Grotzinger, Professor of Librarianship, Western Michigan University, and by Patricia Pond, Associate Professor of Librarianship, University of Oregon. [*John Y. Cole*]

APPENDIX II

Vol. 33, No. 31 August 2, 1974

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGER'S GUIDE TO THE REVISED RULES OF DESCRIPTION
published in 1974 to supersede chapters 6 and 9 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, North American Text (Chicago, American Library Association, 1967)*

Compiled by Elizabeth L. Tate from unpublished training materials used at the Library of Congress, May-June 1974

AACR

130 The organization of a catalog entry is no longer described in terms of the "body of the entry" but rather in terms of "areas" and "elements" as used in the ISBD(M) [see glossary]

131 Note that one space precedes and one space follows each prescribed mark of punctuation with the exception of the period and the comma which are followed but not preceded by a space. Spacing pattern is especially important for the use of catalog data in machine-readable form.

See 2d and 3d paragraphs for the treatment of prescribed punctuation marks which appear in the source of the description in a position other than the prescribed position.

132B See glossary for definition of "preliminaries." "Cover" is to be understood as front cover only.

Note that elements of the edition statement or imprint found in any primary source (e.g. verso of title page) will now be given without brackets.

133A Other title information is to be transcribed in the title and statement of authorship area rather than in the notes area.

Note section 4 for treatment of bibliographic data in several languages.

Title and statement of authorship area

134A Prescribed punctuation and its specified use are entirely arbitrary. The same marks of punctuation may be used in notes with customary meaning.

134B Note that typographic peculiarities are now to be disregarded for works of the 16th-18th centuries as well as those of the 19th & 20th centuries.

If the author's name is transcribed as an integral part of the title, no repetition is needed [cf. 134D3]

134C When two parallel titles have been recorded, three titles will appear in the catalog entry, i.e., Title proper = parallel title = parallel title /

Number of parallel titles recorded is no longer dependent on the language of the text (except as noted in c)

*This guide should be used with a copy of the test of chapter 6 in hand.

As a national cataloging agency, LC will record all parallel titles for U.S. publications, to bring our practice into conformity with the ISBD(M) from which 134C is a departure.

AACR

134C Note that the original title is treated as a parallel title whether the work being cataloged is a translation or a subsequent edition in the original language.

See glossary for definition of "other titles" and "other title information." In recording either element, the rule for transcribing the title proper applies with regard to abbreviations, spelling, capitalization, etc.

Cataloger no longer has the option of including in the title and statement of authorship area the titles of individual works cited on title page of a work with a collective title. This information will customarily be recorded in a contents note.

134D LC will not use the alternative rule.

In the statement of authorship LC will give full hierarchy for corporate author if it appears in the information source.

Note that terms like "a report," "a study," "a survey" are regarded as other title information even though they may be integrated on the title page with authorship statements.

It will no longer be necessary to bracket into the authorship statement a connective like [by] or [par]. The space-slash-space will serve that function.

Note the addition in 134D8a to solve the problem of the author statement that consisted of a surname only, when the titles of address were omitted.

Note the change in practice in 134D9b for handling variants of the author's name appearing in the statement of authorship. This proviso does not apply to subsidiary authors using variants differing from the form traced in the added entries.

Edition area

135A The change in this rule will result in new entries for corrected printings.

135D Note that it will be necessary to differentiate between statements of subsidiary authorship pertaining to all editions of the work and those pertaining only to the edition being cataloged.

Imprint area

136A The imprint may be derived from a combination of primary sources and recorded without brackets but with abbreviations.

136C The substance of section 3 of this rule remains the same, although the rule has been reworded in an international frame of reference. The third example, for instance, would not be found on LC cards though it is appropriate for entries produced in Canada.

AACR

136D This rule supersedes 138G and 190A. The original imprint will now be given in a note and will not be included in the imprint area to facilitate machine retrieval.

137B Abbreviations of state names recommended by the US Postal Service may be transcribed provided they appear in the primary source. If the name is supplied, abbreviations in App. III F are to be followed.

138A If the name of a corporate publisher does not appear in the author statement, the entire hierarchy, as given in the primary source, should appear in the imprint (cf. 138D).

138B In the second example for section 2, observe change in order of elements for imprints that include a distributor.

138D Initialism used in lieu of the corporate name in the imprint should either appear in the publication or be as well known as UNESCO or WHO. Catalogers should not make up an initialism and need not search acronym dictionaries.

139A This rule represents a major change. When cataloging from an impression other than the first, LC will customarily include date of a later impression as well as the date of the first impression in the imprint. If many impressions from the same publisher are enumerated in the primary source, give only the date of the first and the latest.

For other elements in the entry derived from the publication date, like the date in analytical added entries or the date in headings for the Bible, LC will use the publication date of the first impression of the edition.

139B It is no longer necessary to specify irregularities in inclusive publication dates [cf. previous rule 141B]

Inclusive dates now require eight instead of six digits.

139G This rule covers copyright dates to be given *in addition* to the publication date (cf. 139A)

140 Printer's imprint will be used only when both the place of publication and publisher are unknown; it will be recorded following [s.l : s.n.], date

Collation area

141B In section 1a "photoreproductions of them" has been added to answer questions about applicability of rule to reprint editions.

Abbreviation "*l*" has been dropped.

For inclusive pagination, word "leaves" or "p." will precede the digits or letters.

See glossary for definition of "plates." Notice that illustrative matter is to be described as "plates" only when it is outside the numbering of pages or leaves. Following the European concept, it is then regarded as part of the extent of the book, not primarily as illustration, and is included with the first element in the collation area. However, an appropriate term like "ill." also appears in the illustration element of the collation.

AACR

141B ISBD(M) has required a change in the practice of describing unpaged books. Pagination for most books over 100 pages will be approximated. Brackets are not needed since "ca." is used.

Note new instructions in 3b for describing works with complicated paging.

"Loose-leaf" will no longer be used in collation but the note given in 3c will be used instead.

141C No additions should be made to the list of terms given in section 5 to be used in the collation in addition to "volumes".

141D The following changes have been made in the terms to be used to describe illustrative matter. The abbreviation for illustrations has been changed from "illus." to "ill." to conform with the ISBD(M). "Charts" has been excluded, "diagrs." reinstated, and "graphs" added. Since plates are to be included with the first element of the collation area, the frontispiece will no longer be described as such when it is the only illustration.

Tables scattered through a book are to be ignored. Works consisting primarily of tables should be handled according to 141D1b.

"Some col." is to be used in lieu of "part col."

141E When there is a single variation in size in a set of volumes, it is no longer necessary to identify the volume number in which the variation occurs as required previously by rule 142D4.

Section 6 has been added particularly to provide guidance in measuring certain non-book materials.

141F Note that bibliographically unimportant teacher's manuals, answer books, etc. are now to be treated as accompanying materials and will require no further description.

Series area

142A Incorporated into this rule is the method currently used at LC to record the series in which a reprinted edition was originally issued.

Footnote 15 gives instructions for handling various "pseudo-series."

Note instructions for series title in more than one language.

Note that an ISSN recorded in the publication is to be included in the series note.

142E This rule now differentiates between the series statement that pertains to a multi-volume monograph with a generic title and the series statement that pertains to a true serial with a generic title. No change, other than punctuation, has been made in recording the former (see 142E1). The latter is recorded (see 142E3) in such a way as to facilitate retrieval from international serials data banks, as presently constituted, and follows the prescriptions of the ISBD(S). These rules are provisional, pending further consideration by the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing.

AACR

Notes area

143A-B These two sections have been somewhat rewritten but content has not been significantly changed.

143C It is no longer necessary to include the vernacular in notes pertaining to authors or titles in non-Roman scripts.

143D In accordance with the ISBD(M) the original title notes precede other types of notes. The analytical note has been made an exception.

In 143D3b note addition of last sentence re language of the work.

Note that 4b restricts use of "sequel" to imaginative works.

See glossary for revised definition of "facsimile", to be used when deciding upon the addition of the note "photoreprinted." required by 143D4d1.

145 Rule was thoroughly rewritten but there is little change in content, except B. "Bound with" will be used only for items issued independently and subsequently bound together (see 145D). A uniform title may be used in a "bound with" note.

146A Date of degree is to be included if there is *any* variation from imprint date [cf. previous rule 147A]

146B "Dissertation" will no longer be used; "thesis" (in English) is to be used in all cases.

148A Indexes should now be specified in a note; however, it is not necessary to identify types of indexes.

Note addition of term "filmography".

148B See section 4 for guidance in selecting author for contents notes.

Special rules

157 It is not necessary to use prescribed punctuation in "In anal" note.